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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Spent is another year!
Hath it been sad, my friend, or full of cheer?
If full of cheer rejoice, for it will be
Forevermore a precious memory.
If full of sadness, then rejoice the more
That it is o'er.
If painful it hath been, in gratitude
Place it among your treasures that are good;
If wasted, yet to worry call a truce—
A New Year is at hand, and waits your use.

Think of Salem, Mass., unseating its mayor who had served five times, by way of the recall.

When a man espouses the cause of the militant suffragettes he makes a lot of enemies for them.

In referring to Germany as representing the "highest civilization on earth" did Representative Bartholdt forget his adopted country?

The world is 100,000,000 years old, according to a scientist of the United States Geological Survey; and yet the Plaza around victims think they have been waiting a long time for their money.

It is believed in France that Gen. Joffre will have to do only a little more than he has already done to be made an "Immortal" by the Academy. Were William of Hohenzollern to decide the matter, the great French captain would not be obliged to await the pleasure of the slow-moving Academy.

Investigators of the Russell Sage Foundation have discovered that boys and girls of the present age do not play the old-fashioned games, involving physical exercise; that they prefer the moving pictures. And when they grow up many of them will take to automobiles. Which suggests that our legs may eventually go the way of the tails of our ancestors.

In New York City the discussion over the teacher-mothers still goes on with unremitting energy. The board of education seems to shrink from going on record as a pathfinder in this hitherto untrodden jungle. Ethically regarded, it really demands something akin to actual heroism to deny the blessed privilege of motherhood to a woman simply because she happens to be in a state of pedagogical activity. Now doesn't it?

The railroads are carrying the United States mails for a rate of compensation fixed by a weighing process before the parcels post system was inaugurated. In the West the products of flour mills and brick kilns are being shipped by mail. Thus the roads continue to carry the freight but get no pay. The Postmaster General ought to be able to show an even larger surplus if the practice extends; but how about the railroads?

On account of war, Swiss cheese makers have found it impossible to market the season's crop and have been compelled to store it in the ripening caves. Time is such an important factor in the proper development of this casin delicacy that the failure to find a quick market will contribute greatly to the quality of the product. By the time the war embargo is removed it may prove to be an excellent substitute for the toothsome Limburger, the manufacture of which has been sadly interfered with by the German invasion of Belgium.

It is fortunate for Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and his fire-eating fellow sea dog, Admiral Scheiber, that they are secure within the blockade-invested boundary of the German Empire. Such views as they hold, and do not try to conceal, concerning the treatment of Germany's enemies would subject them to harsh measures from the outside world. "Under the circumstances, everything is permissible," says Scheiber in the Lokal-Anzeiger. "Attack, without discrimination, warships, mercantile marine, troop ships, transports—all are legitimate spoils." This may be German kultur, admiral, but it won't stand the test of civilization as it is understood on this side of the water.

Upon all ordinary subjects and occasions a level-headed, clear-thinking statesman, Representative Bartholdt invariably jumps the track when discussing the war. Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, speaking in behalf of the bill to prevent the exportation of war materials from this country, he said: "It is known to every man, woman, and child that we can sell these war materials only to the allies. We do not refuse to sell to Germany, I admit, but we cannot sell to Germany, because of British control of the sea." He was seriously demanding that this country shall curtail, almost abandon, what little foreign commerce is left to it, for the reason that Germany is not in the market as a purchaser. Also, he would have the United States adopt a law to deprive the allies of practically all the advantage which is theirs by right of supremacy on the ocean, and place Germany, which chooses, as part of its war strategy, to bottle up its navy, on a plane of equality with them. Mr. Bartholdt was wasting his breath.

Questions in Railway Regulation.

Within the last few days the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission has handed down a decision ordering a large reduction in the railway rates for the transportation of coal from the coal mining regions to the city of Philadelphia. The chief ground for this decision seems to be a desire on the part of the commission to equalize the rate for carrying coal to Philadelphia with that for carrying coal to New York. The rate to New York is considerably cheaper than that to Philadelphia. This is all wrong, the commission declares, and the Philadelphia rate must come down to the New York level.

Most people will agree at first thought with the commission's decision. A reduction in the Philadelphia rate seems based on obvious principles of justice. The railroad and coal companies were apparently unmercifully greedy in seeking to charge more for carrying coal from the central part of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia than for carrying it to a city outside the State and a greater distance away. But the problem is not so easy as it seems, and the matter is worth some consideration here, because it illustrates the difficulty and the danger in giving a snap judgment as to these concerns. New York city is the largest coal market in the country. Coal is brought into New York both by land and water, and by all sorts of routes and in all sorts of ways. The New York market is, in other words, a competitive market, and one coal carrier has to struggle with another coal carrier in order to sell his coal to the best possible advantage. As has been well said by one of our esteemed contemporaries in New York city, the New York rate on coal is reached in what may be called the "commercial" manner. The rate is fixed by a contest between rival transportation agencies, which results in a low rate as compared with that which prevails in towns where there is no competition. Conditions in New York and Philadelphia as regards the transportation of coal are unequal, and it will be impossible to equalize them by law.

There is another difficulty still. Some time ago, in what is known as the Shreveport case, the Supreme Court of the United States held that a State authority had no right to order a railway company engaged in interstate commerce to make such a low rate for freight transportation within the borders of the State as to have an injurious, or even serious, effect upon interstate rates. The Supreme Court held that in all such cases the national authority must prevail, and the local rates must conform to a general schedule which will yield the railroad company a fair return. The railroad company can not be compelled to reduce its rates to an unremunerative level in order to comply with orders given it by a State railroad commission. In the present case, therefore, there is no doubt that the Supreme Court will be called upon to decide, just as in the Shreveport case, whether the Pennsylvania commission is within its constitutional authority in making the new Philadelphia coal rates.

Questions like these are coming up all the time, and they involve the one general and fundamental question of the permanent conflict between Federal and State regulation of railroad companies. A good many thoughtful people are asking themselves whether, with two authorities, one State and one national attempting to handle the railway companies, they can make a successful job of it. Will there not be continual disagreement between State and national commissions? Can these commissions be made to work together harmoniously so as to comply with the general constitutional provision that the railroad companies shall be allowed to transact business that pays? It is apparent that the supervision of the railroads here involved extends not merely to traffic, but to the whole problem of government regulation. In the last analysis, does not the question resolve itself into the necessity of one national supervision of the railroads that shall be supreme and self-centered?

The Comptroller's Lament.

The fortunate possessor of an unemasculated copy of the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1914 had better preserve it as zealous as the scientist guards his only specimen of the twelve-hinged isothermometer. Men now living will see the day when it will be scarcer than a copy of the one-hundred-and-seventy-ninth edition of the Agricultural Department's Horse Book, prescribing an antidote for botts in the domesticated equine. For the Comptroller's report this year establishes a new and sentimental school in governmental literature. It touches lightly upon the operations of what once was an important office in the Treasury Department, but bares vividly to the sympathetic reader the anguish of the Comptroller caused by uncomplimentary articles in the newspapers, inspired, he complains, by the heads of certain banking institutions. How they managed thus to influence the press is not disclosed, nor is the reason for their antagonism, unless it be that the Comptroller, in co-operation with the Secretary of the Treasury, succeeded in crushing out an infamy which he discovered upon taking office, an infamy fostered by previous administrations and consisting of a courtesy according the woman representative of a certain banking institution, which gave her desk room and the means of obtaining, seated instead of standing, information to which the banking interests employing her were entitled by law. This, however, would seem to be a far removed explanation of any hostility to the Comptroller, in view of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury claimed full credit in the newspapers for banishing the woman's desk, a few weeks after he assumed office. The Comptroller's report does, however, suggest another reason for unfavorable newspaper comment upon his administration, by reference to a Treasury deposit of \$1,000,000 with a certain trust company in which the Comptroller's brother was a director, during a financial crisis—a proceeding which, the Comptroller emphasizes, was strictly within the law. But will a tender hearted public regard these proceedings as explaining, much less justifying cruel newspaper comments upon the Comptroller's administration, inspired by the banking interests? Probably not; they will wait, more or less patiently, for some further explanation of the coarse criticism directed at the gentle Comptroller.

Such a wailing is unique in an annual report from an administrative department of the government, and those persons who would prefer that the space had been devoted to further details of the hopes and achievements of the office will be pardoned for the suspicion that the rule of piffle has invaded the Treasury Department.

A Militant Suffragist.

III.

By JOHN D. BARRY.



THOUGH, in her remarkable lecture on the militant suffragists of England, a lecture bound to excite interest wherever it is given, Miss Annie Kenney was encouraged to devote herself mainly to her own experiences, she managed to give a clear picture of the big movement that she was working for, perhaps the most remarkable and puzzling and contradictory movement in history.

Among the stories told to illustrate the efforts of the militants to win over Englishmen of distinction to their cause was one relating to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Miss Kenney decided to tackle the archbishop herself. So she packed a suitcase, called a taxicab, and drove to the archbishop's palace. She sent up her name by one of the servants, and she was told that the archbishop would be delighted to see her. She explained that she had come to pay him a long visit, as she wished to have many talks with him in order to make clear just what the suffragists were trying to do. "Do you mean that you have come to stay for two or three years?" the archbishop asked in consternation. Miss Kenney replied that she would not stay for more than a few weeks. After a brief talk she was led by one of the servants into a guest room, where she was served with excellent food by a butler who had some difficulty in keeping his face straight. In the late afternoon, about a dozen detectives appeared and put her under arrest. She was sent to prison, and she went immediately on a hunger strike. On her release she was carried on a stretcher back to the palace of the archbishop and placed on the steps. The police were sent for and she was borne to the police station. From the police station she was sent to the workhouse. There she decided to discharge herself and to be taken home. Naturally these incidents created a sensation in the newspapers. It gave the militants many columns of advertising, which they regarded as propaganda.

Some time later Miss Kenney decided to pay a similar visit to the archbishop of London. With a suitcase she descended from her cab and entered his presence. When she announced that she had come to stay, he smiled good humoredly and remarked, "But, my dear young lady, you can't stay here. I'm a bachelor." She saw the force of the argument, and she didn't insist; but she did engage the archbishop in a conversation that ended in his being won over. Not long afterward, in the House of Lords, he made a brilliant speech in favor of equal suffrage.

When Miss Kenney had finished her lecture she said that she would answer any questions that might be asked. First, she would ask herself a question that she knew the audience wanted answered; about the attack on the Rokeby Venus. Behind it there was a story. At the time Mrs. Pankhurst was in jail. There was no knowing when she would get out. The militants were depressed. One of them conceived the idea of calling attention to the situation by slashing the ideal type of woman represented in art. But did the public realize the absurdity of the resulting uproar while a woman of Mrs. Pankhurst's quality was being treated like a criminal? Whether the public did or not, the fact was that on the day after the incident Mrs. Pankhurst was released.

From the frank answers Miss Kenney made to questions, it was plain that the militants justified their militancy on the ground that they were engaged in warfare, a new kind of warfare, to be sure, a kind that they had adopted because they believed it to be the most effective way of rousing public opinion. Serious as was the burning of buildings and the destruction of letters in mail boxes by means of acids, it was not nearly so ruthless as the warfare established by men. What the women expected to do when they got the vote Miss Kenney was apparently less interested in than what she believed to be the triumph of a big human principle, a principle that directly affected the well-being of all women. But there were certain great abuses in the English laws and customs that the struggle for women's suffrage were agreed to change. They included the inheritance law, which gave men an unfair advantage over women; the divorce law, which was grossly unfair to women; the parentage law, which made mothers subordinate to fathers, and regulations affecting public school teachers, where women doing equal work with men were obliged to take smaller salaries.

The attitude of the militants toward the war was the theme of some questioning. Miss Kenney justified it on the ground of loyalty to country. They would devote themselves to relief work till the end of the war and then, if their claims were not recognized, they would return to militancy. I wondered how much patience England would have with them, in the exhaustion that must follow such a struggle and in the distractions of recuperating. Would the English politicians be grateful to the militants for practical service? Or would they remain in the old attitude of obstinacy? Miss Kenney evidently had much more to say than she could say in one lecture. But she said enough to give a clear idea of the power of the most curious uprising in history, an uprising that in itself expressed something of the amazing incongruity in our modern social and political life. After hearing her no one could have dismissed her and her associates with the contemptuous English phrase, "the wild women." She made plain that the militant movement was the result of careful planning and determined purpose. It stood for something deeper than sensational and transient insurgency. Behind it there was a force which, in spite of its willful violation of convention and law, had in it something elemental and irresistible, a kind of spirituality. "The wild women" of today were plainly destined to become the heroines of tomorrow. Their very fury had in it the sense of outrage that could come only from the consciousness of gross injustice.

In thinking over what Miss Kenney said I kept reminding myself of the smug complacency of those Englishmen who denied to women the vote. In this country there were many men in exactly the same state of mind. The marvel was, not that women had rebelled, women, too, of refinement and generous spirit, but that they had been patient so long.

Unimportant If True

By DR. ERITAS

There are no blanks in the lottery of war.
No, Jason, there is no recreation in dissipation.
Most reformers want to try it on other people first.
It is fine to get down to plain eating again, isn't it?
The President appoints and the Senate disappoints.
He who bombs and runs away may live to bomb another day.
King Winter seems to be the impartial ally of all the belligerents.
Too many cooks in this administration delay the serving of the pie.
The news from the Austrian army is first retreat, then defeat, then retreat.
It looks as much like a snow battle as anything else over there in the Vosges.
You ought to remember that you can't make New Year resolutions for other people.
It is generally conceded that the country would be in a terrible way if Prof. Taft should ever turn pessimist.
It is reported that New York men are wearing corsets this winter. And we suppose they think it is good form.

The recent spell reminds us of Mark Twain's famous remark: "Why discuss the weather? Nothing is ever done about it."

The best assurance that there will not be an extra session of Congress next summer is the fact that everybody fears there will be one.

The misguided admirer who sent a Teddy bear to the home of Hon. Nick Longworth as a Christmas present had good intentions, at any rate.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

Why Senator Sumner Was Up All Night.

(Written Especially for The Herald.)
By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

The Senate of the United States was sitting at a special session in March, 1861, and nothing of importance was in progress in the morning hour. It was noticed, however, that Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, appeared to be unusually alert. This was regarded as all the more strange in view of the fact that Senator Sumner confessed to a colleague that he had been up almost all the night before. Senator Sumner did not give the reason for this nocturnal vigilance, although he was known to have been up all night. He was usually occupied in preparing a speech. That, however, was not the occupation of Senator Sumner the night previous. He was, in fact, about to go to bed, having entertained a few friends at dinner that evening and the last guest having just departed, when a visitor was announced who had come to see Senator Sumner. The visitor was a man of importance, and Senator Sumner told that he had an important message which demanded immediate attention and that he was sent by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward. That was a summons which Senator Sumner was sure to heed, for at that time he was on excellent terms with Mr. Seward. When the Senator appeared, the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, asked him to go to his room and prepare a message for the President. The message was to be a declaration of war against Russia. The last census showed an increase of 16,000,000 in the last ten years in the United States. And there are said to be 20,000 more people willing to work than there are jobs for now, all to be supported by those who have jobs. In addition to the thousands who are incapable of self-support.

It is the highest and first contribution to the good of the world, that women can make, that of bearing great families regardless of who raises them and how? The States are passing laws to prevent mothers so that they may raise their own children and not be separated from them. How can a teacher raise her own babies any more than any other woman who goes out to work? She comes home manically fatigued needing outdoor exercise, not sitting down in baby-tending. It seems to me we had better beware lest we reach the condition of the warring nations of Europe, who attained so great a population that they had not space to put them and must kill them off. Even the Lord, it would seem, sees no other way and lets them, in spite of universal prayers.

THE OPEN FORUM.

Attitude of Education Board Toward Married Teachers Approved.

Editor of The Washington Herald—May I have space in the Open Forum to add a thought or two on the subject of women being dropped from the teaching force when they marry?

The attitude of the Board of Education on the question, it seems to me, is eminently right and the reasons they give are every one of them good and unsalable. They might have added more than quoted in The Herald. One more, at least, I think ought to have been considered.

When a woman marries, her husband is bound by law and custom to support her. Ought she to have the right to continue to hold her position and thereby keep out some woman who has spent time and money and life-energy to get a normal or university training for teaching and who has neither position nor husband to support her?

I have not yet read or heard of one single good reason on the other side. The only one of any kind that seems to be advanced so far is the much heralded stock cry for more children, at any cost, of any kind. And I want some one to rise and explain just why we are in such desperate need of an increased birth rate. The last census showed an increase of 16,000,000 in the last ten years in the United States. And there are said to be 20,000 more people willing to work than there are jobs for now, all to be supported by those who have jobs. In addition to the thousands who are incapable of self-support.

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Morning Smiles.

Brave and Valorous.
"When Blank gets through dinner he never tips the waiter."
"That's bravery."
"But you don't catch him going to the same table the next day."
"That's discretion."—Boston Transcript.

The Cook Supreme.

"A cook has one advantage over everybody else in the house."
"What is it?"
"They may all want bread before he'll knead it."—Baltimore American.

The Strenuous Life.

"Why are you moaning there, Dick?"
"I've no one to play with."
"Well, go and fetch Bobbie, next door."
"Oh, I played with him yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well enough to come out yet."—London Opinion.

PUT YOUR XMAS MONEY INTO A VICTROLA

Let us show you our special Combination Outfits of Victrolas and Records at \$17.75 up.

If you already own a machine, then put your money into some **JANUARY RECORDS ON SALE**

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The delightful list of Red Seal Records.
And the patriotic airs of Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium.

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So that you may have abundance of good music to entertain your holiday guests. If it's recorded we have it—you'll find here the largest library of Records in the city.

You'll surely want these two Records as soon as you hear them.

64476—"It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." \$1.00
By John McCormack and Male Quartet.

17659—"Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers." 75c
By John Murray.

F. G. Smith Piano Co.
Bradbury Building 1217 F Street

Doings of Society

Miss Margaret Wilson has returned to the White House after a short trip to Philadelphia. Mrs. Cothran and her daughter, Josephine Anne, who came here to spend Christmas at the White House, have returned to their home.

The District Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society gave a ball last evening in the ball room of the navy yard. Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Eberle, president of the District auxiliary, received the 50 or more guests. The decorations were the conventional navy yard trimmings, and the Marine Band and the band from the Mayflower furnished the music. Among the box holders were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, Mrs. George A. Deering, Mrs. Julian James, and Mrs. Chester Wells, secretary of the auxiliary.

Miss Nona McAdoo was hostess at dinner last evening in honor of Miss Rhoda Fullam, who is visiting here.

Mr. John R. McLean entertained at dinner last night in honor of his house guest, Mrs. Horatio Slater, and her daughter, Miss Slater, of Boston.

A small and very pretty wedding was that on Tuesday at noon, of Miss Helen Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Stevens, of this city and Utica, N. Y., to George Gregory. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the relatives only, by the Rev. Edward Huyler, of New York, in the home of the bride's parents, at 1423 Sixteenth street. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marion Stevens, and the bridegroom's best man was Hamilton Gregory, his brother. The bride wore ivory satin with a veil of tulle which enveloped her figure. After a wedding breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for a short honeymoon trip. They will be at home later on in the apartment on Nineteenth street which they have fitted up. Miss Stevens was a bud of several seasons ago and has spent much of her life in New York and abroad. Mr. Gregory is identified with the literary and scientific circles of Washington.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. da Gama will go to New York for the New Year's festivities and Mme. da Gama will spend the day in Albany, where she will be a member of the house party of Gov. and Mrs. Whitman for the reception they will hold on that day. Mme. da Gama will assist Mrs. Whitman on this occasion.

The dancers at the New Willard yesterday had among its attractions Miss Jackson and Mr. Hamilton, of New York, who gave several numbers in the exhibition dancing that were greatly applauded. Mrs. Charles Fairfax entertained one of the large parties of the afternoon, having a dozen young people as her guests. Mrs. Humphrey Redford, son of the Secretary of Commerce, also entertained a party of friends, as did Miss Helen Walcott and Miss Jane Sands. Other well known young people taking part in the dancing were: Misses Earleston, Mr. Josephus Daniels, Jr., Miss Dorothy Adams, Miss Smith, and Mrs. Ried Hunt.

Mrs. William Littauer gave a small dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Louise Littauer. A small company of schoolgirls and boys who are home for the holidays were invited.

Senator and Mrs. James A. Reed entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Senator and Mrs. Martine and their house guests. The guests included Senator and Mrs. Ashcroft, Senator and Mrs. Myers, Senator Chamberlain, Mr. Lunt, and Miss Mann, guests of Senator and Mrs. Martine, and ex-gov. Dougherty.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKay-Smith entertained at dinner last evening.

The annual New Year's reception to the members and friends of the Georgetown Lutheran Church will be held at the residence of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Luther Hess Waring, 123 Thirtieth street northwest, Friday evening, from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Mr. John Wasmaker, Jr., of New York, with Mr. Whitney Wright, A. E. Sargent, and V. P. Randolph, Jr., all of Philadelphia, are guests at the New Willard, having come on to attend the

The Mode Says—

This is that Midwinter Clearance Sale of Ours

You know our custom—of including every winter-weight Suit and Overcoat. Making absolutely no reservations—other than the Full Dress and Cutaways. You know, too, the special importance which attaches to this event, because of our wonderful English models and the no less characterful conservative styles—that really have no peers in tailoring. Such is your choice now at—

\$14.75 for Suits and Overcoats selling up to \$22.50.

\$18.75 for Suits and Overcoats selling up to \$28.00.

\$23.75 for Suits and Overcoats selling up to \$35.00.

\$29.75 for Suits and Overcoats selling up to \$50.

There's a lot of medium-weight Balmacaans. \$13.75 \$18 to \$25 grades, in the sale at.....

Tomorrow, you know, calls for formal apparel—Cutaway Frocks for daytime; and Full Dress for evening. The Mode models are letter perfect. Silk-lined Dark Gray Oxford Cutaways..... **\$28.00**

—and Furnishings. Everything you require for any function.

Eleventh & Pattee

CARRY A Sackwood Case.